

	SUBJECT:	Response to Senators' Boren and Cohen 16 March Letter on Resources (U)	
	REFERENCE:	Senators' Boren and Cohen Letter of 16 March 1988	25 <b>X</b> 1
	<ul><li>and Vice Chairman the forwarding not</li></ul>	<u>quested</u> : That you sign the attached letters to the Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI) and tes to the Chairmen of the House Intelligence Committee and on Defense of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees	25 <b>X</b> 1
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	2. <u>Discussion</u>		
		referenced letter (opposite) seeks your "professional advice" elligence needs.	
er Programm	did last summe work since the and budget hea	response draws from a number of sources including the work we er and fall for the SSCI on the Soviet military, the related en, and the recent work done in the Community on INF/START arings. This background material is not attached here, summarized in the response and, moreover, is bulky and very	
	difficult to s	sort out substantively. The response has been reviewed by ity members and their substantive comments have been	
	leading a driv is written in	response was crafted to convey the message that we are not ve for new investments in intelligence. Rather, the response a manner that offers technical help to the SSCI as they play	
	their role in	deciding what the nation should spend on intelligence.	

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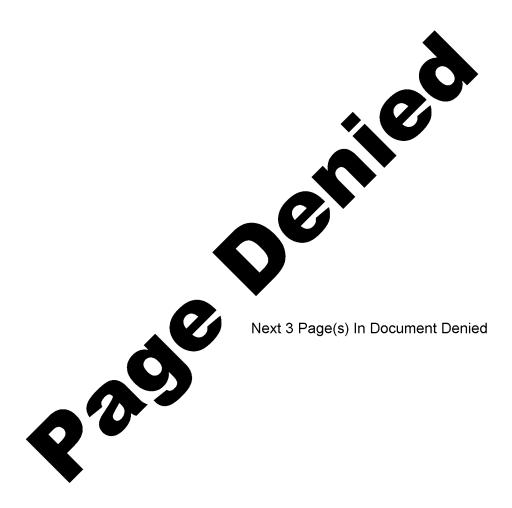
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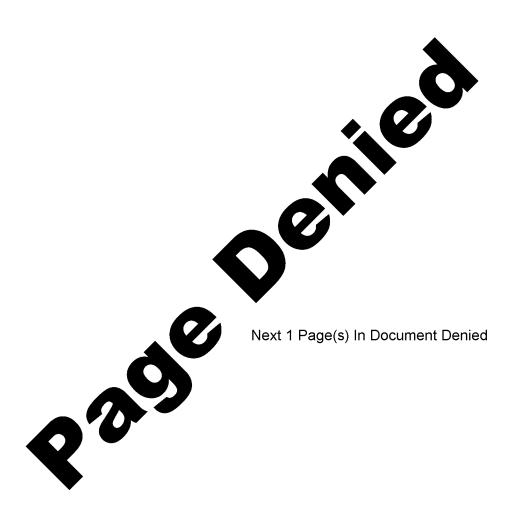
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	Most of the vital gaps identified in the summer study relate to future Soviet weapons capabilities and, if they are not countered, they could adversely affect the balance of power between the US and the USSR. Many of the gaps projected for the 1990s already are major problems today. Although it is not clear whether a START agreement would generate any new gap categories beyond those noted last year, as you point out in your letter, many of the gaps we foresee are directly relevant to—and could take on even more significance in—a START era.	25X
	Moreover, many of the relevant arms control gaps are assessed now to result in low confidence in monitoring provisions of a START agreement. With a START agreement still evolving, it is premature to offer a formal assessment of our ability to monitor such an agreement. However, as Deputy Director Gates testified on 17 February 1988, we are certain that the monitoring task for future strategic arms control treaties will be far more difficult than for INF, which we believe has brought us to the edge of our existing monitoring capabilities.	25X
	The Budget Situation: The intelligence resources that we expected to be	
	available to address these gaps and related issues have been reduced since last year's study by severe budget retrenchment.	25X
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	Other budget cuts will make many of the intelligence gaps even more daunting. Examples include:	
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4	At the same time, even with these cuts, the NFIP budget request for FY 1989 still includes a significant effort directed against the Soviet military. However, the President's budget could not address all of the gaps in soverage of the Soviet military that were identified in soverage of the Soviet military.
	in coverage of the Soviet military that were identified in our earlier study without disrupting the Community's treatment of a number of other important areas including counterintelligence and technical security; continued coverage of counterterrorism, counternarcotics, technology transfer, and Third World
	instability: and responsiveness to the President for mandated special activities.
	Additional Capabilities Needed: In short, the future looks somewhat bleaker than I described last September, and I know of no cheap or quick solutions to the problems that are emerging, particularly arms control
	monitoring. Even with expanded cooperative measures that seem likely now to
	be acceptable to both the US and the Soviets, upgrading the nation's intelligence capabilities will be needed if we are to improve our ability to
	detect any Soviet cheating. Cooperative measures can help in some areas to increase our monitoring confidences. However, if too intrusive, these
	measures would place at risk US Government secrets, including sensitive intelligence systems.
	Three systems.
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## The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D.C. 20505

25 April 1988

NOTE FOR:

The Honorable Louis Stokes, Chairman

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

U.S. House of Representatives

SUBJECT:

Letters to the SSCI Chairman and Vice Chairman

The attached correspondence, which responds to a request for my professional advice by the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the SSCI, is provided for your information.

We are sending copies to the HAC and SAC Subcommittees on Defense and the ranking minority member of your committee.

As always, we are prepared to discuss with you at your convenience.

Cirlles to Circles

William H. Webster

Attachment:								
Letter	to	SSCI						

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